The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1765

FRIDAY, APRIL 3. 1741.

IT is to me a Matter of ſome Aſtoniſhment, that in the preſent Age we are rather concern'd for the *Parts* than the *Probity* of our *Offspring*; and are better pleaſed when complimented on a Child's forward *Wit*, than on any appa rent Symptoms of ripening *Prudence*. Indeed this extreme for a dangerous Qualification, in preference and moſt uſeful, is one of the moſt conſpibles of our Times, and conſequently proper onſideration of a Publick Writer. I am well t this Eſſay will expoſe me to Twenty ſarcaſces from the declared Wits amongſt my Brewho will not fail to obſerve, that I write againſt my being conſcious of the Want of it. Be ir Reflections will only ſerve to illuſtrate the and provided the Publick receives any Bene not only be patient under, but pleaſed with, The Poſition then which I maintain is this, Parts, like a Fortune in ready Money, enoften as it advantages the Poſſeſſor; and that, ly, we ought to be leſs charmed with them ſolider Gifts. Tho' Jewels are of higher Gold is the moſt ſtaple Commodity; the ſt have Times and Seaſons, but the Worth r is every-where confeſſed, and ſo it is with Wiſdom.

here is ſomewhat lovely and engaging in the ams of a lively Fancy, accompanied by proeſſions, is not to be denied. The Charms of uch the ſame with reſpect to the Mind, as the s of *Beauty* in regard to the Body; both antaneouſly, but both require the Support of therwiſe the Prepoſſeſſion ſoon wears off. ey reſemble each other in this, that both frerove injurious to the Poſſeſſors, whereas almoſt erfections either in Body or Mind, are advanconſider them in what Light you pleaſe. It at Wit or Beauty accompanied with other Qualities, gives them a high Luſtre; but it that great Wits like great Beauties are geneing ſo vain of their own Talents, as ſcarce to y Culture; and then the Perfection they nſelves in ſo much, turns to their Prejudice by ild and diſorder'd. From this Deſcription it is ve have no more to hope from Wit than to a good Weapon if in a skilful Hand.

rn from Experience, that this admired Quaſts thoſe who enjoy it in its very Dawn to ommodities. A Thirſt of Science procures ds and Countenancers: A young Mathemaer wants a Patron in an old one. It is the ng in almoſt every Branch of Science, the ands entitled to Protection, and meets it: ot ſo in reſpect to Wits; they are naturally om that Relation which in Reaſon ought to . So *Gay*, very truly, ſays,

o Author ever ſpares his Brother,
its are Game-Cocks to one another.

s, indeed, a ſtrong natural Propenſity in ſuch larger Share of Wit than their Neighbours, hemſelves at their Expence. One of the firſt hich Wit in all Countries was applied, was d to this Day it is firſt diſcovered, or at leaſt d, in Children. If Maſter ſpeaks prudently, d the Boy ſeems to have Senſe; but if he's exerts his quick Thoughts in Ralliery, his s of no Diſpute; he is acknowledg'd for one ſt Children that can be, of courſe. So ready s to encourage a Quality which can ſcarce be ithout the Loſs of them, or making Strangers

r Blite to which this tender Plant is ſubject, is f Laughter, or Love of Joke; which, to , is the reigning Folly at preſent. In Youth ſo natural, that it commonly meets with ; and the Humour of making all Things t to Mirth being once caught by a young twenty to one it remains his diſtinguiſhing when an old one. If we like Buffoonery in Fifteen, 'tis Encouragement enough for him o Fifty. Honeſt *Tom D'Urfey* was a remarkce of this; a low Song was the Top Perof his Youth, and low, very low Comedy of Age. Yet ſure theſe Excurſions do no great Credit to a Man's Parts. *Tom Brown*'s Works have done much for the Bookſellers, but they did ſo little for the Author, that, 'tis ſaid, he kept an Alehouſe. *Ned Ward*, who had leſs Merit, had, methinks, ſomewhat better Fortune; for he ſold Wine in *Moorfields*, and made a Penny of that lively Temper which has made many another Man want it.

But the Danger is not paſſed, when with this Quality we arrive at a more ſettled State. *Wit*, under the Dominion of *Ambition*, is exceeding dangerous. In *Divines*, it begets a Notion that by them all Opinions are defenſible; whence *Hereſies*, and ſometimes worſe: In *Soldiers* it excites a *Petulance*, which proves commonly deſtructive: In the *Would-be Stateſman* it breaks out in frothy Eloquence, in Speeches bombaſt in Subſtance, deliver'd with Theatrick Air, at once both ſolemn and ridiculous: In *Private Life* their Projects, airy Schemes, and mighty Views from ſlight and ſlender Arts, are its Productions. Inſtances of theſe would ſwell my Paper to a Treatiſe. Beſides the Reader need but open his Memory, and Crowds of Examples will ruſh in. If we dip into Books, we meet them; we hear of them, if we liſten to Diſcourſe. In ſhort, Wit's Martyrs are ſo very numerous, that they might be (were it not a Sin to part People who are ſo near akin) polled againſt another large and famous Body—— I mean ſuch——as live by their Wits.

Let us however allow theſe Snares are eſcaped, and that a young Man's Wit produces no unlucky Conſequences, what will he be the better for it? Poets rarely acquire as much as an unambitious Father would wiſh his Son. If *Shakeſpear* purchas'd an Eſtate, it was but a ſmall one, and he had Helps too beſides his Genius. *Ben Johnſon*, whoſe Claim to Reputation was as large as any of them, had done as well as a Bricklayer, as ever he did as a Poet. *Dryden*, beyond Compariſon, the greateſt Man in his Time, died poor; and, in ſhort, almoſt all, in proportion to that Title which they have to Fame, are cut ſhort in Fortune. It is much the ſame Thing with Wits of another Caſt; their Thoughts commonly ſerve others, and are of very little Uſe to themſelves; whereas the Thoughts of Men of Senſe do them Good, and alſo do Good to others. *Boccalini* the *Italian Wit*, whoſe Writings were the Delight of Men of Taſte, and have been ſo for Ages, lived in Miſery, and died by Violence. The ſame Fate had a much meaner Author of ours, *John Tutchin*. Milder Wits have had the Fare of Virtue, according to *Juvenal*'s Account —— *Praiſe without Proviſion.*—— As for ſuch as recommended Virtues in their Writings, to which they were Strangers in their Lives, their Fates, whatever they were, could be but their Puniſhments; for, as the *Jews* happily expreſs it in one of their Proverbs, *He who preaches what he never practiſes, is like a Blind Man carrying a Lanthorn, he affords others Light, but is ſtill dark himſelf.*

But perhaps it may be objected, What Exception can you take to the Encouragement and Cultivation of Wit in young Gentlemen of large Fortunes? I anſwer, none at all under proper Regulations. I admire the fine Writings of our Men of Quality of the two laſt Ages. Such as the Poetry of the Lord *Orrery*, the Proſe of the Marquis of *Halifax*, the inimitable Satyrs of the Earl of *Dorſet*, and the as inimitable Eſſays of Sir *William Temple*. A Man muſt want Senſe, Taſte, nay common Underſtanding, not to be ſenſible of the Excellency of ſuch Writings as theſe. It is for the Honour of our Country, for the Glory of our Nobility and Men of Rank, that ſuch admirable Pieces have fallen from their Pens; and I am ſenſible that in this reſpect, whatever ſome Admirers of *France* may pretend, we exceed all *Europe*. Without queſtion the *Belles Lettres* are the Study of People of Diſtinction, as Hiſtory is properly that of Men ſtill more elevated; and it is with Pleaſure I obſerve that the Earl of *Clarendon* was by far a better Writer than Cardinal *Richlieu*, and perhaps not at all inferior to M. *De Thou*. Theſe however are but rare Inſtances, and tho' they may ſerve to raiſe Emulation, yet even this Spirit muſt be managed with Caution, for otherwiſe it may ſerve to no better Purpoſe than to create a Number of inſignificant Imitators, who will be always what the *Roman* Poet juſtly ſtyl'd them,— a ſervile Train.

Should the Reader incline to know what I mean by proper Regulations, I will freely own it is, Reſtraining Wit to proper Subjects, and even in them keeping due Bounds. In ſhort, I conceive Wit to be a moſt graceful Ornament to Men of Quality, and yet I do not think it becomes a Nobleman to pique himſelf on being a Wit. We have had ſome ſtrong Inſtances of this; in the Duke of *Buckingham*, who, if he was the wittieſt of all Prime Miniſters, was alſo one of the worſt of them; the Earl of *Rocheſter*, Sir *Carr Scroop*, and many more whom I could name. While Wit is an Amuſement, or a Part only of a Man of Faſhion's Buſineſs, as of their late Graces the Dukes of *Devonſhire*, *Lauderdale*, and *(Sheffield) Buckinghamſhire*, it is almoſt ſuperior to Praiſe; but when like a late Duke, whom Mr. *Pope* has fully depicted, a Man of the Firſt Rank deſcends to write in the Service of a Party, and indeed to write or ſay any thing that might afford an Opportunity of ſhewing that Wit which all the World allow'd he had in abundance, I muſt confeſs it appears to me a Vice, and ſuch a one as deſerves publick Cenſure. The Dignity of a Man's Character ought always to reſtrain him from ſeeking Fame out of his Sphere; and if any Reader ſuſpects my Judgment in this reſpect, let him conſider how low *Nero* ſunk himſelf in all wiſe Mens Opinions by excelling (for he really excelled) in meaner Arts than that of Government.

Theſe Obſervations, if they ſhould be ſo happy either to produce any good Effects in young Minds, or to excite ſome abler Pen to treat the Matter more correctly, would fully anſwer my End, and over-pay my Labour. I have often fancied the Duty of a Publick Writer to reſemble that of a Gardener; ſometimes he muſt ſow, ſometimes prune, ſometimes water, and ſometimes—— weed. Where Pains are honeſt and profitable, they are honourable of courſe; and whilſt I daily ſee our Youth paſſionately fond of a wild, diſorderly Wit, which can have no other Conſequence than bewildring themſelves and diſturbing others, I cannot be abſolutely ſilent, or even refuſe ſuch Cautions as I apprehend may be of Uſe. It remains with them to treat theſe Hints as they think fit, and if it be with Contempt, I am nevertheleſs eaſy. After having written ſo long in the *Gazetteer*, meeting with Evil in return for Good can neither offend nor ſurprize me; I am ſo uſed to Abuſe, that I can only be amazed at a contrary Behaviour. If any thing publiſhed here, how remote ſoever from Politicks, how properly ſoever handled, of whatever Worth in itſelf or Utility to the Publick, ſhould be allow'd to have a Tincture of common Senſe by ſome of my Cotemporaries, I ſhould be full of Wonder. However, the meaning well is to an Author ſufficient Conſolation, tho' he meets not Praiſe.

It may not be amiſs before I conclude to declare, that by this Diſcourſe I intend no Side-wind Injury to any of thoſe elaborate Authors who have ſometimes afforded me Correction; no, I willingly render them all the Juſtice they deſerve, particularly the CHAMPION, of whom a Noble Author ſeems to have wrote prophetically.

Wit, like *fierce Claret*, when't begins to pall,
Neglected lies, and's of no Uſe at all;
But in its full *Perfection* of *Decay*,
Turns VINEGAR, and comes *again* in *Play*.

R. FREEMAN.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, April 1. Wind N. E. Since my laſt put back the John and Henry, Mead, for Amſterdam. Came down and remains in our Road, the Boſphorus, Richards, for Italy and Turky.

Deal, April 1. Wind N. E. Remain his Majeſty's Ships Lenox and Tyger.

LONDON, April 3.

Yeſterday arriv'd a French Mail with the Paris Letter of Saturday laſt, containing the following Extract of a Letter of the 11ſt of April N. S. from Bourdeaux.

'Thurſday laſt at Night a Fire broke out at the 'Houſe of the Firſt Preſident of the Parliament, in his 'Aunt's Dreſſing-room, which burnt with ſuch Fury as 'quite conſum'd it, and the Stones that fell ſeem'd cal-'cin'd like Lime-ſtones. Upon the firſt Noiſe of this 'Fire the Jeſuits ran to it with Ladders and Ropes, and 'thereby help'd the Firſt Preſident with his Mother, Si-'ſter, Wife, Daughter and Son, to get out of the Win-'dows, from which they narrowly eſcap'd with their 'Lives, having no Cloaths on but their Shirts and Shifts. '"Tis remarkable that the Patrol did not go the Rounds 'that Night, and that when they went to pull the La-'rum Bell at the Town-houſe, the Ring of the Clapper 'was broke. Nor could Help be got to extinguiſh the 'Fire, (becauſe the Spectators that were deſired to work 'at it ran away) till a Meſſage was ſent to the Garriſon

of Chateau-Trompette, from whence there came ten Companies, by whoſe ſpeedy Aſſiſtance the Fire was prevented from ſpreading farther. The Damage is computed at about 200000 Livres, including a little Coffer belonging to the Aunt, in which there were Jewels to the Value of 30000.

Laſt Week dy'd at his Seat at Bunny in Nottinghamſhire, Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart. well known by the Athletic Part of the World for having been the Author of a Book to teach the *Art of Wreſtling*, and was buried under a Monument, which he erected many Years ago, whereon is placed his own Statue in a Wreſtling Poſture with *Time*.

On which Occaſion the following Lines were written:

Quem modo ſtravifti longo in certamine Tempus,
Hic recubat Britonum clarus in orbe Pugil.
Jam primum ſtratus, præter Te victerat omnes;
De Te etiam Victor quando refurgit erit.

Thus tranſlated:

Here, thrown by *Time*, Old *Parkyns* laid;
The firſt fair Fall he ever had:
Nor *Time*, without the Aid of *Death*,
Could e'er have put him *out of Breath:*
All elſe He threw, and will Thoſe Twain,
As ſoon as he gets up again.

Yeſterday Morning died at his Houſe in New Bond-ſtreet, Charles Cæſar, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for the County of Hertford, and formerly Treaſurer of the Navy.

Laſt Wedneſday Evening Oliver Evans, Eſq; dropp'd down of an Apoplectick Fit, and died ſome Hours after at his Lodgings in York-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare.

The ſame Evening the Coroner's Jury ſat on the Body of Mr. Lewes of Knightsbridge, who was found hang'd on the Stump of a Tree in a Ditch near Primeroſe-Hill, and brought in their Verdict Lunacy.

Laſt Saturday died in an advanced Age at St. Albans, Capt. Wilſon, of the Royal Regiment of Horſe-guards, Blue.

Yeſterday was held the Annual Feaſt of the Burgeſſes for the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter. Mr. Skelton of Tothill-ſtreet Weſtminſter, and Mr. Coblet of Clare-market, were ſworn in the Town-Court Chief Burgeſſes for the ſaid City and Liberty for the Year enſuing.

The ſame Day Sir William Courtenay, Bart. Member of Parliament for Honiton in Devonſhire, was married at Duke-ſtreet Chapel, Weſtminſter, to the Hon. Miſs Finch, youngeſt Daughter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesford.

Alſo the ſame Day Mr. Edward Cotterell, an eminent Tobacconiſt in Union-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, was married to Miſs Sally Lock, Daughter to Mr. Lock, a noted Maſter-Builder in Channel-Row; a young Gentlewoman of great Merit, and a Fortune of 1500 l.

Yeſterday the famous Ann Gwyn (a noted Fortune-teller) who about Eight Months ago was ſent to Bridewell by Col. De Veil, for cheating a young Gentlewoman, under pretence of telling her Fortune, of about Seventeen Pounds, promiſing her a perpetual Spring, was by the ſaid Juſtice committed to Newgate, for feloniouſly taking from Mr. Lyonel Sadler Two Guineas and ſome Silver: By which 'tis plain ſhe did not know her own Fortune till ſhe was ſent to Newgate.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	01 04	01 32

Bank Stock 141 3-4ths. India 156. South Sea 101 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths. New ditto 110 1-8th. Three per Cent. 99 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 95 3-4ths to 96. Five per Cent. ditto 74. Royal Aſſurance 90. London Aſſurance 11 1-8th. African 10. India Bonds 41 3 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 4 l. 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths. Million Bank 115. Equivalent 111 1-half.

WHereas Mr. Stephen Canceller and Mr. James Judd and Mr. William Cropley Attorney at Law, were authoriz'd by Law to receive Debts that became due at the Mitre Tavern in Cambridge, from September the 7th 1728 to June the 24th 1738; and whereas it is not ſo convenient for the ſaid Mr Stephen Canceller and Mr. James Judd and Mr. William Cropley to receive the ſaid Debts for the future; all Power therefore given to them heretofore for that Purpoſe is hereby revoked and diſannulled, and all Perſons that remain or continue indebted at the ſaid Mitre Tavern, to the abovemention'd Time, are required to pay them forthwith to Mr. Henry Wyatt Diſtiller in Cambridge, or they will be ſued for the ſame. Dated March the 25th 1740.

This Day is Publiſh'd,
[Price SIX-PENCE]

THE FUNERAL of FACTION.
A very melancholly Print G——d knows.
Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater-noſter Row.

The Caſe of Naaman *conſidered.*

A SERMON preached before the *Univerſity* of OXFORD, at St. Mary's, on Sunday October 12. 1740.

By RICHARD BROWNE, *M. A. Fellow of* Trinity-*College.*

Oxford, printed at the Theatre, for Richard Clements, Bookſeller: And ſold by C. Rivington, J. and P. Knapton, and J. Roberts, Bookſellers in *London*.

This Day is Publiſhed,
(Price Four-pence)

THE Authentick Trial of S. Goodere, Eſq; Matthew Mahony, and Charles White, at the City of Briſtol, on Thurſday the 26th and Friday the 27th of March 1741, for the Murder of Sir John Dinely Goodere, Bart. on board the Ruby Man of War.

Sold by E. Hill in Fleet-ſtreet, and at the Pamphlet-ſhops of London and Weſtminſter.

NB. There being two imperfect Editions of the above Trial ſold for Six-pence, the Publick are deſired to ask for that publiſhed by E. Hill at the Price of Four-pence, which contains the Trials at large.

This Day is Publiſhed,
(Price Six-pence)

(Taken in Short-Hand by Order and Direction of S. Foot, Eſq; of Worceſter-College, Oxford, and Nephew to the late Sir John Dinely Goodere: With two Copper-Plate Cuts, one repreſenting the Manner how the Ruffians hurried him on board the Ship, and the other repreſents the cruel Methods taken by them to murder that unfortunate Gentleman.)

THE Trials at large of SAMUEL GOODERE, Eſq; late Commander of the Ruby Man of War, CHARLES WHITE, and MATTHEW MAHONY, at the Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer, held by Adjournment, before the Right Worſhipful Henry Combe, Eſq; Mayor, the Worſhipful Mr. Serjeant Foſter, Recorder, and the Worſhipful the Aldermen, Juſtices aſſign'd to keep the Peace, and deliver the Gaol, on Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday laſt, for the City of Briſtol, for the Murder of Sir JOHN DISELY GOODERE, Bart. by ſtrangling him on Board the ſaid Ship, and for which they were all three convicted, and received Sentence of Death laſt Saturday.

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On a Large Sheet of Paper for Framing.

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With a curious Copper-plate Deſign'd and Engrav'd by Gravelot.

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Hymen on a Pedeſtal; at his Feet on one ſide ſtands Plenty; on the other, Truth, holding Envy in Chains.

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Two Cupids over their Heads with Torches; the Flames intermingled ſignifying Mutual Love; one of the Cupids crowning the Bridegroom.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE: MARCH, 1741.

Containing among other Particulars:

I. Speeches of L. Volumnius, C. Triarius, C. Tubulus, M. Valerius Corvus, and M. Tullius Cicero, the Queſtion, Whether an Addreſs ſhould be preſented Majeſty for laying before Parliament, Copies or Letters and Inſtructions, &c. relating to the Dations: And the Speeches of L. Volumnius, M. Cato, rius Flaccus, L. Junius Brutus, and Mecænas, upon the Whether an Addreſs ſhould be preſented for laying liament, Copies of all the Inſtructions and Letters Mr. Keene, authorizing him to conclude and ſign vention, &c.

II. A Speech in Parliament againſt the late Rad

III. A Scheme for Manning the Navy without &c.

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N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Spurious Preſcription of Helvetius, and uſe it in the Name of EATON'S; but whoever tries both, will ſoon be ſatisfied that Our's exceeds their's in all Reſpects, in a moſt Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Proprietor at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradſhaw's Warehouſe the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymiſt, lomew Cloſe; Mr. William Evans, Bookſeller, in Hammond, Jun. Bookſeller, at York; Mr. Roe, in Derby; Mr. Raikes, Printer, in Glouceſter; Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; an Apothecary, at Kidderminſter; Mrs. Trokeir keeper, in Exeter; Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary, Mrs. Unett, a Bookſeller, at Woolverhampton; Bryan, a Printer, at Worceſter.

For the immediate Cure of BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN, *tho' of many Years Continuance, proceeding from what Cauſe ſoever,*
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IMPOTENCY *in* MEN, *however occaſion'd, or of ſo long Standing,*
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PROLIFICK ELIXIR
The higheſt, richeſt and moſt powerful Cordial that is recommended,

BEING the only true and infallible for BARRENNESS in Women and IMPOTENCY in the Univerſe, and which it at once accompliſhes with leaſt Trouble, even after all other Remedies have Thouſands have experienced, and that by promoting ful Curricle of the Blood and Juices, raiſing all from their languid, depreſſed State, to one more ſparkling, opening all Obſtructions, fortifying the encreaſing the Animal Spirits, reſtoring a Florid and evidently repleniſhing the criſpy Fibres of Habit, with a generous Warmth and balmy Moiſture thereby invigorating it to ſuch a Degree as not to be but by thoſe who have experienced how exceeding ſibly it renovates, recruits, and powerfully ſtrengthens Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers in both inforces a bright, lively Diſpoſition, baniſhes Melancholy inſpires Mirth and Gladneſs of Heart beyond Expreſſion bundance of Ladies, who for ſeveral Years were deplorably Barren, have after twice taking it, become Fruitful; and great Numbers of Gentlemen, by faſt living, or otherwiſe, had render'd themſelves incapable Procreation, have ſoon been enabled by it to propagate Species, inſomuch, that very many illuſtrious Families for want of Children, were almoſt inconſolable, are now with happy Iſſue, and are (under Providence) indebted Great Medicine for their Heirs. It rectifies all Diſorders the Stomach, creates an Appetite, procures a good and in all Weakneſs of Body, or Decay of Conſtitution Kind, is a moſt infallible Reſtorative, and even the Effects of Old Age itſelf. It is to be taken Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleaſant Palate, Cordial to the Stomach, and can be had Two Blue Poſts in Haydon-Yard in the Minories Bottle, with Directions.

rday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Berlin, April 4. N. S.

E have receiv'd from the King of Pruſſia's Head Quarters at Ottmachow, the following Copy of a Letter which was written from thence the 29th of March.

" Notwithſtanding the Tokens of Eſteem and Good-Will which the Cardinal de Sintzendorf has receiv'd from and the repeated Exhortations he has had eſty, not to go beyond the Bounds of his meddling with the Affairs of Sileſia, the forgetting the Reſpect and Deference 'd to the King, as well as the Regard he ſelf in the preſent Juncture, has not only regular Correſpondence with the Baron de mmands at Neiſs, and with ſeveral other s of Places that depend on the Queen of ut has alſo given them Advice of the March n Troops, and the Departure of Convoys, Way they might be taken, and how ſeve-ell-affected to the King might be appre-has, moreover, collected all the Proviſions his Hands on, to be ſent to Neiſs, and hing in his Power to prevent the ſending Places where the King's Forces are. This o inconſiſtent with the Character of that ſo contrary to the Obligations he ow'd to who had given an expreſs Charge that he moleſted at his Eſtate, is ſuch an Abuſe of Goodneſs, that it has oblig'd his Majeſty to be taken into Cuſtody, and committed is Eminency's own Caſtle of Ottmachow; jeſty has however order'd him to be treated Reſpect due to his Birth and Character; eclar'd, that 'tis with the utmoſt Reluctance this, and becauſe that Prelate's Conduct it abſolutely neceſſary."

ort that General Reisky, who was taken Great Glogaw, dy'd of his Wounds, is ſo ng true, that we have certain Advice he is er. They write from Jagerendorf, that on 26th, and 27th ult. the Burgomaſter of ade to run the Gantlope, as were alſo 15 hbouring Peaſants, who had form'd ſome Deſigns againſt the Pruſſian Troops.

rt of Vienna's Anſwer to the Memorial di-ed at Mentz by the Pruſſian Miniſter the Ba-Danckelman, containing his Pruſſian Maje-Complaints againſt the ſaid Court, and the very of a Conſpiracy in Sileſia.

Court of Vienna has behav'd with ſuch De-at of Berlin, that if it has any thing to blame would be for having truſted too lightly to and flattering Aſſurances. The Moderation rt of Vienna has appeared in the Pieces they ed. To be convinced of this they need only d with what has been publiſh'd on the other Anſwer referr'd to the Barons de Gotter and Proof of this, which will never be thought : For therein the Queen 'moſt earneſtly in-King of Pruſſia. She does not even ſcruple him by all the Conſiderations that can make ſſion upon the Heart of a great Prince,' to roops to withdraw from Sileſia. At the ſame ffers to come into any Terms that can be expected from her. Does ſuch Language as of the Haughtineſs which is charged upon of Vienna? 'Tis in vain to ſeek for the ſame y thing that has been publiſhed in the Name rt of Berlin."

is a Truth ſo notorious, that 'tis unneceſſary nto any particular Proofs, of which a very mber might be produced. Nay ſo great was ation of the Court of Vienna, that it gave ſe-Powers a Suſpicion of them. The Pruſſian were the firſt to keep up the Suſpicion, and od's Holy Name to witneſs the Sincerity of ents of the King their Maſter. The Queen ſs does not repent of this Behaviour of hers, unchangeably in her Reſolution not to obvi-rtifices made uſe of by the Court of Berlin by but Truth, Integrity, and all that Regard own'd Heads mutually owe to one another even in Times of War. She is not of Opinion that ſuch Reſpect can be at all violated by the ſending of Parties againſt a declared Enemy. Theſe are authoriſed by the Law of War. But this ſame Law is no Sanction or Warrant for the Mandates publiſhed by the Counts de Schwerin and Schulenbourg, much leſs does it authoriſe the Ravages, Burnings, Maſſacres of Women and Children, by which Sileſia and a Part of Moravia are but too unhappy Sufferers."

" In fine, the Court of Vienna leaves it to the Judgment of all Europe to judge who has Reaſon upon this Occaſion to be cover'd with Shame and Confuſion. The Queen and his Royal Highneſs her Spouſe can hardly believe that the Memorial ſign'd by the Baron de Dankelman is avowed by the King his Maſter; at leaſt they ſhould be ſorry if it was, for that Prince's own Sake. For that's certainly a Proceeding hitherto unknown between Nations that are civilized and accuſtomed to preſerve a certain Decency in the warmeſt Quarrels."

" The Houſe of Auſtria never knew what it was to *employ Banditti*. The Piety of the Queen and the Sentiments of the Great Duke are too well known for any body to believe it of them. The Story of an *Oath taken by one of thoſe Banditti, in preſence of the Great Duke, in the Aulic Council of War*, is ſo ill-contriv'd that 'tis not poſſible for it to gain the leaſt Credit: And the Impoſture of ſuch an Avowal, if ever there was ſuch a thing, is too ſtaring to eſcape the Obſervation and Cenſure of every one that knows the Cuſtoms of the Court of Vienna."

" Nothing more need to be ſaid with regard to an Imputation againſt which the Queen and the Great Duke have no need to juſtify themſelves, becauſe it only deſerves their Contempt."

Ratisbon, March 30. N. S. The Pruſſian Miniſter here has communicated the following Memorial to the other Foreign Miniſters. The Title of it is, *Reaſons which make it evident, that his Pruſſian Majeſty's Expedition to Sileſia, does by no means juſtify the Court of Vienna to call upon the Engagements and the Aſſiſtance of the Powers that are Guarantees of the* Pragmatic Sanction.

" The PRAGMATIC SANCTION is a Family-Settlement made by the Houſe of Auſtria, to fix the Order of the Succeſſion of its Deſcendants both Male and Female."

" The View of the Powers by whom this Settlement was guaranteed, was only to hinder that Order of Succeſſion *ex Jure Sanguinis, i. e.* by Right of Blood, as 'tis call'd, from being diſturb'd, but that it ſhould remain untouch'd and entire, as it was eſtabliſhed by the late Emperor Charles VI."

" Whenever, therefore, any other Claimants offer to ſubvert the ſaid Regulation, and to form Pretenſions to the ſaid Succeſſion, in order to ſet aſide the Female Deſcendents of the laſt Male, as is done by the Houſe of B —— and the Crown of Spain, or as other Pretenders may do who 'don't yet declare themſelves, the Powers that are Guarantees of the Pragmatic Sanction are then oblig'd to maintain the ſaid Order of Succeſſion in the Houſe of Auſtria, againſt all that ſhould offer to ſubvert it, and to intrude themſelves as Succeſſors of the ſaid Family."

" That is the very Caſe in which the Maritime Powers, France, Ruſſia, and the other Guarantees, ſtand oppoſed to Bavaria, Spain, and the other Pretenders to the ſaid Succeſſion; becauſe they ſeem deſirous to annihilate the Order which has been eſtabliſh'd."

" But 'tis not ſo with thoſe who *ex Jure particulari et proprio, et ex Pactis Providentiaque Majorum: i. e.* from Perſonal and Private Right, and from the Engagements and Proviſion made by their Anceſtors) have juſt Pretenſions to a Part or a Province of the Succeſſion of the Houſe of Auſtria, and who aim neither at the Whole of its Inheritance, nor at the Order of Succeſſion eſtabliſh'd in the ſaid Family."

" It would be acting againſt the Nature, the Aim, and the true Meaning of the Guaranty of the *Pragmatic Sanction*, if the Powers that have undertaken it were to apply it without Diſtinction to the particular Pretenſions which any one of the Claimants might form upon the Houſe of Auſtria, and from which the latter, under Colour of a Family Settlement, can deviate no more than any other can lawfully derogate by that which is called *Proprium Factum*, or his own Act or Deed, from the Rights acquir'd by a third Party; becauſe there would be no more Hopes of any Juſtice, if it depended on the good Pleaſure of any one Power to make ſuch Regulations as might bar the Door againſt any Perſon that ſhould have juſt Rights to lay Claim to."

" Such is, at this Time, the Situation which the Powers that are Guarantees of the Pragmatic Sanction ſtand in with regard to his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, in relation to the particular Rights and Pretenſions which his Family and his Anceſtors have ever had upon the Houſe of Auſtria, and which are abſolutely ſeparate from, and independent on the ſaid Order of Succeſſion."

" If his Majeſty aim'd at the entire Succeſſion of that Family, or if he undertook in favour of a third Party to overthrow the eſtabliſh'd Order of it, the Court of Vienna would be juſtify'd in calling out for the Guaranty of the *Pragmatic Sanction*."

" But as his Majeſty aims at neither of theſe and only proſecutes his own *Jura Privata*, or particular Rights, by Methods which the Cuſtoms of all Nations authorize againſt Princes, who are not accountable to any Judges, all that other Powers can do upon this Occaſion, would be to employ their Mediation and good Offices to bring Matters to an Accommodation. The Guaranty of thoſe Powers who aim at nothing more than the Maintenance of the Order of the Succeſſion in the Houſe of Auſtria ſuffers no Prejudice from the particular Pretenſions of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and by conſequence the Alliance could not take place in this Caſe, and it would be wrong upon this Occaſion to call for the Performance of Engagements."

Vienna, March 29. N.S. The Piece which the Court has cauſed to be publiſhed to confute the King of Pruſſia's Pretenſions to Sileſia has this in the Preamble:

' That tho' ſeveral Writers have made mention of ' the Pretenſions which the Electoral Family of Bran-' denbourg formerly made to the Duchies of Jageren-' daff, Leignitz, Brieg and Wohlau, and to the Lord-' ſhips of Oderberg and Beuthen, yet Perſons who are ' verſed in the Knowledge of the Publick Acts, parti-' cularly thoſe which relate to the Kingdom of Bohe-' mia and the Hereditary Duchy of Sileſia, cannot be ' ignorant that thoſe Pretenſions were always confuted ' by unanſwerable Arguments: That the Emperor Leo-' pold in quality of King of Bohemia, from a Love of ' Peace, and to give a Proof of his Affection to the ' Brandenbourg Family, was pleas'd, tho' not oblig'd ' to it, to give them ſuch entire Satisfaction as to their ' Pretenſions, that the then Elector ſolemnly renounced ' them for himſelf and his Succeſſors, as the Conven-' tions prove which were concluded in the Years 1686 ' and 1694. That it has appeared from the publick ' News-papers after what Manner the King of Pruſſia, ' contrary to the Law of Nature and Nations, entred ' with a numerous Army into the Duchy of Sileſia, ' when it was not provided for Defence, and invaded it in a ' Manner the more inexcuſable becauſe directly contrary ' to the Golden Bull and to the Conſtitutions of the ' Empire, which decree the moſt ſevere Puniſhment ' againſt thoſe who diſturb the Publick Tranquillity. ' That while he was actually preparing for this Inva-' ſion, he gave the Queen ſuch plauſible Aſſurance that ' ſhe could not poſſibly imagine ſhe ſhould be attack'd ' by a Neighbour who offer'd Friendſhip to her, and ' by a Prince who is a Vaſſal to the Crown of Bohe-' mia, by his Poſſeſſion of certain Fiefs depending on ' that Kingdom. That the King of Pruſſia, in the ' Letters which he wrote upon this Occaſion to Foreign ' Courts, took God to witneſs that he had no Intention ' to hurt the Queen, or to do her any Prejudice; tho' ' on the other hand he endeavour'd to gain the Confi-' dence of thoſe Courts at her Majeſty's Expence, by ' inſinuating to them that the Queen had entred into ' Engagements contrary to their Intereſts: That among ' other things it has been inſinuated at the Court of ' Great Britain, that her Majeſty had actually concluded ' an Alliance with the King of France; whilſt it was in-' nuated at his Court, that the Queen was entred into ' Engagements with Great Britain and Holland to the ' Prejudice of the Intereſts of his moſt Chriſtian Maje-' ſty: That 'tis left to the Judgment of all the candid ' Part of the World to judge if it be the Cuſtom of ci-' vilized Nations, whether Chriſtians or not, to put ' their Pretenſions in force without firſt deſiring Satiſ-' faction from the Power againſt whom they are form'd: ' That in fine, conſidering all that the Houſe of Bran-' denbourg may alledge, there is not a Prince in Ger-' many but muſt be in pain for his own Dominions, ' whenever the King of Pruſſia ſhall be pleaſed to throw ' himſelf into them with a numerous Army, and ima-' gine that the reviving of old Pretenſions is his ſuffi-' cient Warrant for ſo doing."

of Chateau-Trompette, from whence there came ten Companies, by whoſe ſpeedy Aſſiſtance the Fire was prevented from ſpreading farther. The Damage is computed at about 200000 Livres, including a little Coffer belonging to the Aunt, in which there were Jewels to the Value of 30000.

Laſt Week dy'd at his Seat at Bunny in Nottinghamſhire, Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart. well known by the Athletic Part of the World for having been the Author of a Book to teach the *Art of Wreſtling*, and was buried under a Monument, which he erected many Years ago, whereon is placed his own Statue in a Wreſtling Poſture with *Time*.

On which Occaſion the following Lines were written:

Quem modo ſtraviſti longo in certamine Tempus,
Hic recubat Britonum clarus in orbe Pugil.
Jam primum ſtratus, præter Te vicerat omnes;
De Te etiam Victor quando refurgit erit.

Thus tranſlated:

Here, thrown by *Time*, Old *Parr*'s laid;
The firſt fair Fall he ever had:
Nor *Time*, without the Aid of *Death*,
Could e'er have put him *out of Breath:*
All elſe He threw, and will Thoſe Twain,
As ſoon as he gets up again.

Yeſterday Morning died at his Houſe in New Bond-ſtreet, Charles Cæſar, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for the County of Hertford, and formerly Treaſurer of the Navy.

Laſt Wedneſday Evening Oliver Evans, Eſq; dropp'd down of an Apoplectick Fit, and died ſome Hours after at his Lodgings in York-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare.

The ſame Evening the Coroner's Jury ſat on the Body of Mr. Lewes of Knightsbridge, who was found hang'd on the Stump of a Tree in a Ditch near Primeroſe-Hill, and brought in their Verdict Lunacy.

Laſt Saturday died in an advanced Age at St. Albans, Capt. Wilſon, of the Royal Regiment of Horſe-guards, Blue.

Yeſterday was held the Annual Feaſt of the Burgeſſes for the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter. Mr. Skelton of Tothill-ſtreet Weſtminſter, and Mr. Coblet of Clare-market, were ſworn in the Town-Court Chief Burgeſſes for the ſaid City and Liberty for the Year enſuing.

The ſame Day Sir William Courtenay, Bart. Member of Parliament for Honiton in Devonſhire, was married at Duke-ſtreet Chapel, Weſtminſter, to the Hon. Miſs Finch, youngeſt Daughter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesford.

Alſo the ſame Day Mr. Edward Cotterell, an eminent Tobacconiſt in Union-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, was married to Miſs Sally Lock, Daughter to Mr. Lock, a noted Maſter-Builder in Channel-Row; a young Gentlewoman of great Merit, and a Fortune of 1500 l.

Yeſterday the famous Ann Gwyn (a noted Fortune-teller) who about Eight Months ago was ſent to Bridewell by Col. De Veil, for cheating a young Gentlewoman, under pretence of telling her Fortune, of about Seventeen Pounds, promiſing her a perpetual Spring, was by the ſaid Juſtice committed to Newgate, for feloniouſly taking from Mr. Lyonel Sadler Two Guineas and ſome Silver: By which 'tis plain ſhe did not know her own Fortune till ſhe was ſent to Newgate.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning		Evening	
	01	04	01	32

Bank Stock 141 3-4ths. India 156. South Sea 101 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths. New ditto 110 1-8th. Three per Cent. 99 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 95 3-4ths to 96. Five per Cent. ditto 74. Royal Aſſurance 90. London Aſſurance 11 1-8th. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 3 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 4 l. 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths. Million Bank 115. Equivalent 111 1-half.

WHereas Mr. Stephen Canceller and Mr. James Judd and Mr. William Cropley Attorney at Law, were authoriz'd by Law to receive Debts that became due at the Mitre Tavern in Cambridge, from September the 7th 1728 to June the 24th 1738; and whereas it is not ſo convenient for the ſaid Mr Stephen Canceller and Mr. James Judd and Mr. William Cropley to receive the ſaid Debts for the future; all Power therefore given to them heretofore for that Purpoſe is hereby revoked and diſannulled, and all Perſons that remain or continue indebted at the ſaid Mitre Tavern, to the abovemention'd Time, are required to pay them forthwith to Mr. Henry Wyatt Diſtiller in Cambridge, or they will be ſued for the ſame. Dated March the 25th 1740.

This Day is Publiſh'd,
[Price SIX-PENCE]
THE FUNERAL of FACTION.
A very melancholly Print G——d knows.
Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater-noſter Row.

The Caſe of Naaman *conſidered.*
A SERMON preached before the *Univerſity* of OXFORD, at St. Mary's, on Sunday October 12. 1740.
By RICHARD BROWNE, *M. A. Fellow of* Trinity-*College.*
Oxford, printed at the Theatre, for Richard Clements, Bookſeller: And ſold by C. Rivington, J. and P. Knapton, and J. Roberts, Bookſellers in *London*.

This Day is Publiſhed,
(Price Four-pence)
THE Authentick Trial of S. Goodere, Eſq; Matthew Mahony, and Charles White, at the City of Briſtol, on Thurſday the 26th and Friday the 27th of March 1741, for the Murder of Sir John Dinely Goodere, Bart. on board the Ruby Man of War.
Sold by E. Hill in Fleet-ſtreet, and at the Pamphlet-ſhops of London and Weſtminſter.
NB. There being two imperfect Editions of the above Trial ſold for Six-pence, the Publick are deſired to ask for that publiſhed by E. Hill at the Price of Four-pence, which contains the Trials at large.

This Day is Publiſhed,
(Price Six-pence)
(Taken in Short-Hand by Order and Direction of S. Foot, Eſq; of Worceſter-College, Oxford, and Nephew to the late Sir John Dinely Goodere: With two Copper-Plate Cuts, one repreſenting the Manner how the Ruffians hurried him on board the Ship, and the other repreſents the cruel Methods taken by them to murder that unfortunate Gentleman.)
THE Trials at large of SAMUEL GOODERE, Eſq; late Commander of the Ruby Man of War, CHARLES WHITE, and MATTHEW MAHONY, at the Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer, held by Adjournment, before the Right Worſhipful Henry Combe, Eſq; Mayor, the Worſhipful Mr. Serjeant Foſter, Recorder, and the Worſhipful the Aldermen, Juſtices aſſign'd to keep the Peace, and deliver the Gaol, on Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday laſt, for the City of Briſtol, for the Murder of Sir JOHN DINELY GOODERE, Bart. by ſtrangling him on Board the ſaid Ship, and for which they were all three convicted, and received Sentence of Death laſt Saturday.
Printed by H. Goreham, at the New Printing-Office in Wine-Office Court, Fleet-ſtreet.

This Day is publiſhed,
(Price One Shilling.)
On a Large Sheet of Paper for Framing.
THE LADIES ADVOCATE: Or, An Apology for MATRIMONY. In Anſwer to Forewarn'd Fore-arm'd: or, The Batchelor's Monitor.
With a curious Copper-plate Deſign'd and Engrav'd by Gravelot.
The Inſide of the Temple of Hymen.
Hymen on a Pedeſtal; at his Feet on one ſide ſtands Plenty; on the other, Truth, holding Envy in Chains.
The BRIDE and BRIDEGROOM before the Altar; Health and Pleaſure attending them; a Prieſt of Hymen joining their Hands.
Two Cupids over their Heads with Torches; the Flames intermingled ſignifying Mutual Love; one of the Cupids crowning the Bridegroom.
Printed for J. Osborn at the Golden Ball in Pater-noſter-row.
Where may be had (Price 1 s.)
Fore-warn'd Fore-arm'd: or, The Batchelor's Monitor; being a Modeſt Eſtimate of the Expences attending the Married Life. With a curious Copper-plate, Deſign'd and Engrav'd by Gravelot.

This Day is Publiſh'd,
Compleat in One large Volume Octavo, with a fine Print of *Horace, &c.*
(Price bound Six Shillings)
THE Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Seculare of HORACE, tranſlated into Engliſh Proſe, as near as the two Languages will admit, together with the Original Latin from the beſt Editions; wherein the Words of the Latin Text are put in their grammatical Order, the Obſervations of the moſt valuable Commentators, both ancient and modern, repreſented, and the Author's Deſign and beauti ul Deſcriptions fully ſet forth in a Key annex'd to each Ode and Poem, with Notes both Geographical and Hiſtorical; the whole fitted to the Capacities of Youth at School as well as of private Gentlemen.
To which is prefix'd, the Life of Horace, and Dr. Douglas's Catalogue, conſiſting of 450 different Editions of Horace, their Size and Dates: Allowed to be the compleateſt Collection in Europe. There is alſo added, a Copious Index.
By DAVID WATSON, *M. A.*
Of St. Leonard's College, St. Andrew's.
And reviſed by a Gentleman well-skilled in this Sort of Literature at *London*.
N B. In a ſhort Time will be publiſh'd the Satires, Epiſtles, and Art of Poetry, in the ſame Size, Method, and Price as this, to compleat Horace's Works.
Printed for J. Oſwald, at the Roſe and Crown near the Manſion Houſe.

This Day is Published,
Beautifully Printed (Price Six-pence)
THE LONDON MAGAZINE: MARCH, 1741.
Containing among other Particulars:
I. Speeches of L. Volumnius, C. Triarius, C. [illegible] Tubulus, M. Valerius Corvus, and M. Tullius Cicero, the Queſtion, Whether an Addreſs ſhould be preſented Majeſty for laying before Parliament, Copies or Extracts Letters and Inſtructions, &c. relating to the Spaniſh dations: And the Speeches of L. Volumnius, M. Cato, rius Flaccus, L. Junius Brutus, and Mecænas, upon the Whether an Addreſs ſhould be preſented for laying before liament, Copies of all the Inſtructions and Letters Mr. Keene, authorizing him to conclude and ſign vention, &c.
II. A Speech in Parliament againſt the late Act of
III. A Scheme for Manning the Navy without &c.
Printed for T. Aſtley, at the Roſe in St. Paul's yard. Of whom may be had, Compleat Sets from the ning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, Month to compleat Sets.

Dr. ROBERT EATON'S
BALSAMICK STYPTICK
Truly prepared and ſold at the Doctor's late House, now Mr. DUTTON'S *in Salisbury Court, Fleet-ſtreet.*
THIS Medicine reſtrains in a ſurprizing Manner, all internal as well as Hemorrhages, *i. e.* it infallibly and quickly ſtops all Bleedings at the Noſe or Gums, ſpitting or vomiting alſo the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds uſed according to the plain Directions given with appear by the Certificates of ſeveral Eminent Phyſicians in the large Account of this Medicine, written by himſelf, and dedicated to the College of Phyſicians before his Death.
It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shore or Abroad, *i. e.* in all Climates, therefore muſt be Uſeful.
The Doctor not only obtained his Majeſty's Letters for the ſole Vending of this moſt Excellent Medicine alſo a Clauſe in a late Act of Parliament, exempting Medicine from the Inſpection of the Cenſors of the Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.
N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptick Preſcription of Helvetius, and uſe it in the Name EATON'S; but whoever tries both, will ſoon be ſatisfied that Our's exceeds their's in all Reſpects, in a conſiderable Degree.
Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Proprietor at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradſhaw's Watchmaker the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymiſt, Lomew Cloſe; Mr. William Evans, Bookſeller, in Hammond, Jun. Bookſeller, at York; Mr. Rae, in Derby; Mr. Raikes, Printer, in Glouceſter; Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. an Apothecary, at Kidderminſter; Mrs. Trosier, keeper, in Exeter; Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary, Mrs. Unett, a Bookſeller, at Woolverhampton; Bryan, a Printer, at Worceſter.

For the immediate Cure of BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN, *tho' of many Years Continuance, proceeding from what Cauſe ſoever,*
And alſo of
IMPOTENCY *in* MEN, *however occaſion'd, or of ſo long Standing,*
The Famous and Ineſtimable
PROLIFICK ELIXIR
The higheſt, richeſt and moſt powerful Cordial is recommended,
BEING the only true and infallible for BARRENNESS in Women and IMPOTENCY the Univerſe, and which it at once accompliſhes with leaſt Trouble, even after all other Remedies have Thouſands have experienced, and that by promoting ful Curricle of the Blood and Juices, raiſing all from their languid, depreſſed State, to one more ſparkling, opening all Obſtructions, fortifying the encreaſing the Animal Spirits, reſtoring a Juvenile and evidently repleniſhing the criſpy Fibres of Habit, with a generous Warmth and balmy Moiſture thereby invigorating it to ſuch a Degree as not to be but by thoſe who have experienced how exceeding poſſibly it renovates, recruits, and powerfully ſtrengthens Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers in both inforces a bright, lively Diſpoſition, baniſhes Melancholy inſpires Mirth and Gladneſs of Heart beyond Expreſſion bundance of Ladies, who for ſeveral Years were deſperately Barren, have after twice taking it, conceived come Fruitful; and great Numbers of Gentlemen, faſt living, or otherwiſe, had render'd themſelves Procreation, have ſoon been enabled by it to propagate Species, inſomuch, that very many illuſtrious Families for want of Children, were almoſt inconſolable, are with happy Iſſue, and are (under Providence) indebted Great Medicine for their Heirs. It rectifies all the the Stomach, creates an Appetite, promotes a good and in all Weakneſs of Body, or Decay of Conſtitution Kind, is a moſt infallible Reſtorative, and even the Effects of Old Age itſelf. It is to be taken Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleaſant Palate, Cordial to the Stomach, and can be had Two Blue Poſts in Haydon-Yard in the Minories Bottle, with Directions.

rday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Berlin, April 4. N. S.

E have receiv'd from the King of Pruſſia's Head Quarters at Ottmachow, the following Copy of a Letter which was written from thence the 29th of March.

" Notwithſtanding the Tokens of Eſteem and Good-Will which the Cardinal de Sintzendorf has receiv'd from nd the repeated Exhortations he has had eſty, not to go beyond the Bounds of y meddling with the Affairs of Sileſia, the l forgetting the Reſpect and Deference 'd to the King, as well as the Regard he ſelf in the preſent Juncture, has not only regular Correſpondence with the Baron de mmands at Neiſs, and with ſeveral other ts of Places that depend on the Queen of ot has alſo given them Advice of the March n Troops, and the Departure of Convoys, Way they might be taken, and how ſeve- well-affected to the King might be appre- has, moreover, collected all the Proviſions y his Hands on, to be ſent to Neiſs, and Thing in his Power to prevent the ſending Places where the King's Forces are. This ſo inconſiſtent with the Character of that ſo contrary to the Obligations he ow'd to who had given an expreſs Charge that he e moleſted at his Eſtate, is ſuch an Abuſe of Goodneſs, that it has oblig'd his Majeſty to be taken into Cuſtody, and committed is Eminency's own Caſtle of Ottmachow; ajeſty has however order'd him to be treated Reſpect due to his Birth and Character; eclar'd, that 'tis with the utmoſt Reluctance this, and becauſe that Prelate's Conduct it abſolutely neceſſary."

ort that General Reisky, who was taken Great Glogaw, dy'd of his Wounds, is ſo ng true, that we have certain Advice he is er. They write from Jagerendorf, that on 26th, and 27th ult. the Burgomaſter of made to run the Gantlope, as were alſo 15 ghbouring Peaſants, who had form'd ſome Deſigns againſt the Pruſſian Troops.

rt of Vienna's Anſwer to the Memorial di- ed at Mentz by the Pruſſian Miniſter the Ba- Danckelman, containing his Pruſſian Maje- Complaints againſt the ſaid Court, and the very of a Conſpiracy in Sileſia.

Court of Vienna has behav'd with ſuch De- at of Berlin, that if it has any thing to blame t would be for having truſted too lightly to and flattering Aſſurances. The Moderation rt of Vienna has appeared in the Pieces they hed. To be convinced of this they need only 'd with what has been publiſh'd on the other Anſwer referr'd to the Barons de Gotter and Proof of this, which will never be thought : For therein the Queen 'moſt earneſtly in- King of Pruſſia. She does not even ſcruple e him by all the Conſiderations that can make eſſion upon the Heart of a great Prince,' to roops to withdraw from Sileſia. At the ſame offers to come into any Terms that can be expected from her. Does ſuch Language as of the Haughtineſs which is charged upon of Vienna? 'Tis in vain to ſeek for the ſame y thing that has been publiſhed in the Name rt of Berlin."

is a Truth ſo notorious, that 'tis unneceſſary nto any particular Proofs, of which a very mber might be produced. Nay ſo great was ration of the Court of Vienna, that it gave ſe- r Powers a Suſpicion of them. The Pruſſian were the firſt to keep up the Suſpicion, and God's Holy Name to witneſs the Sincerity of ments of the King their Maſter. The Queen eſs does not repent of this Behaviour of hers, s unchangeably in her Reſolution not to obvi- rtifices made uſe of by the Court of Berlin by g but Truth, Integrity, and all that Regard rown'd Heads mutually owe to one another even in Times of War. She is not of Opinion that ſuch Reſpect can be at all violated by the ſending of Parties againſt a declared Enemy. Theſe are authoriſed by the Law of War. But this ſame Law is no Sanction or Warrant for the Mandates publiſhed by the Counts de Schwerin and Schulenbourg, much leſs does it authoriſe the Ravages, Burnings, Maſſacres of Women and Children, by which Sileſia and a Part of Moravia are but too unhappy Sufferers."

" In fine, the Court of Vienna leaves it to the Judgment of all Europe to judge who has Reaſon upon this Occaſion to be cover'd with Shame and Confuſion. The Queen and his Royal Highneſs her Spouſe can hardly believe that the Memorial ſign'd by the Baron de Dankelman is avowed by the King his Maſter; at leaſt they ſhould be ſorry if it was, for that Prince's own Sake. For that's certainly a Proceeding hitherto unknown between Nations that are civilized and accuſtomed to preſerve a certain Decency in the warmeſt Quarrels."

" The Houſe of Auſtria never knew what it was to *employ Banditti*. The Piety of the Queen and the Sentiments of the Great Duke are too well known for any body to believe it of them. The Story of an *Oath taken by one of thoſe Banditti, in preſence of the Great Duke, in the Aulic Council of War*, is ſo ill-contriv'd that 'tis not poſſible for it to gain the leaſt Credit: And the Impoſture of ſuch an Avowal, if ever there was ſuch a thing, is too ſtaring to eſcape the Obſervation and Cenſure of every one that knows the Cuſtoms of the Court of Vienna."

" Nothing more need to be ſaid with regard to an Imputation againſt which the Queen and the Great Duke have no need to juſtify themſelves, becauſe it only deſerves their Contempt."

Ratisbon, March 30. N. S. The Pruſſian Miniſter here has communicated the following Memorial to the other Foreign Miniſters. The Title of it is, *Reaſons which make it evident, that his Pruſſian Majeſty's Expedition to Sileſia, does by no means juſtify the Court of Vienna to call upon the Engagements and the Aſſiſtance of the Powers that are Guarantees of the* Pragmatic Sanction.

" The PRAGMATIC SANCTION is a Family-Settlement made by the Houſe of Auſtria, to fix the Order of the Succeſſion of its Deſcendants both Male and Female."

" The View of the Powers by whom this Settlement was guaranteed, was only to hinder that Order of Succeſſion *ex Jure Sanguinis, i. e.* by Right of Blood, as 'tis call'd, from being diſturb'd, but that it ſhould remain untouch'd and entire, as it was eſtabliſhed by the late Emperor Charles VI."

" Whenever, therefore, any other Claimants offer to ſubvert the ſaid Regulation, and to form Pretenſions to the ſaid Succeſſion, in order to ſet aſide the Female Deſcendents of the laſt Male, as is done by the Houſe of B —— and the Crown of Spain, or as other Pretenders may do who don't yet declare themſelves, the Powers that are Guarantees of the Pragmatic Sanction are then oblig'd to maintain the ſaid Order of Succeſſion in the Houſe of Auſtria, againſt all that ſhould offer to ſubvert it, and to intrude themſelves as Succeſſors of the ſaid Family."

" That is the very Caſe in which the Maritime Powers, France, Ruſſia, and the other Guarantees, ſtand oppoſed to Bavaria, Spain, and the other Pretenders to the ſaid Succeſſion; becauſe they ſeem deſirous to annihilate the Order which has been eſtabliſh'd."

" But 'tis not ſo with thoſe who *ex Jure particulari et proprio, et ex Pactis Providentiaque Majorum: i. e.* from Perſonal and Private Right, and from the Engagements and Proviſion made by their Anceſtors) have juſt Pretenſions to a Part or a Province of the Succeſſion of the Houſe of Auſtria, and who aim neither at the Whole of its Inheritance, nor at the Order of Succeſſion eſtabliſh'd in the ſaid Family."

" It would be acting againſt the Nature, the Aim, and the true Meaning of the Guaranty of the *Pragmatic Sanction*, if the Powers that have undertaken it were to apply it without Diſtinction to the particular Pretenſions which any one of the Claimants might form upon the Houſe of Auſtria, and from which the latter, under Colour of a Family Settlement, can deviate no more than any other can lawfully derogate by that which is called *Proprium Factum*, or his own Act or Deed, from the Rights acquir'd by a third Party; becauſe there would be no more Hopes of any Juſtice, if it depended on the good Pleaſure of any one Power to make ſuch Regulations as might bar the Door againſt any Perſon that ſhould have juſt Rights to lay Claim to."

" Such is, at this Time, the Situation which the Powers that are Guarantees of the Pragmatic Sanction ſtand in with regard to his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, in relation to the particular Rights and Pretenſions which his Family and his Anceſtors have ever had upon the Houſe of Auſtria, and which are abſolutely ſeparate from, and independent on the ſaid Order of Succeſſion."

" If his Majeſty aim'd at the entire Succeſſion of that Family, or if he undertook in favour of a third Party to overthrow the eſtabliſh'd Order of it, the Court of Vienna would be juſtify'd in calling out for the Guaranty of the *Pragmatic Sanction*."

" But as his Majeſty aims at neither of theſe and only proſecutes his own *Jura Privata*, or particular Rights, by Methods which the Cuſtoms of all Nations authorize againſt Princes, who are not accountable to any Judges, all that other Powers can do upon this Occaſion, would be to employ their Mediation and good Offices to bring Matters to an Accommodation. The Guaranty of thoſe Powers who aim at nothing more than the Maintenance of the Order of the Succeſſion in the Houſe of Auſtria ſuffers no Prejudice from the particular Pretenſions of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and by conſequence the Alliance could not take place in this Caſe, and it would be wrong upon this Occaſion to call for the Performance of Engagements."

Vienna, March 29. N.S. The Piece which the Court has cauſed to be publiſhed to confute the King of Pruſſia's Pretenſions to Sileſia has this in the Preamble:

' That tho' ſeveral Writers have made mention of ' the Pretenſions which the Electoral Family of Bran- ' denbourg formerly made to the Duchies of Jagerendaff, Leignitz, Brieg and Wohlau, and to the Lordſhips of Oderberg and Beuthen, yet Perſons who are verſed in the Knowledge of the Publick Acts, particularly thoſe which relate to the Kingdom of Bohemia and the Hereditary Duchy of Sileſia, cannot be ignorant that thoſe Pretenſions were always confuted by unanſwerable Arguments: That the Emperor Leopold in quality of King of Bohemia, from a Love of Peace, and to give a Proof of his Affection to the Brandenbourg Family, was pleas'd, tho' not oblig'd to it, to give them ſuch entire Satisfaction as to their Pretenſions, that the then Elector ſolemnly renounced them for himſelf and his Succeſſors, as the Conventions prove which were concluded in the Years 1686 and 1694. That it has appeared from the publick News-papers after what Manner the King of Pruſſia, contrary to the Law of Nature and Nations, entred with a numerous Army into the Duchy of Sileſia, when it was not provided for Defence, and invaded it in a Manner the more inexcuſable becauſe directly contrary to the Golden Bull and to the Conſtitutions of the Empire, which decree the moſt ſevere Puniſhment againſt thoſe who diſturb the Publick Tranquillity. That while he was actually preparing for this Invaſion, he gave the Queen ſuch plauſible Aſſurance that ſhe could not poſſibly imagine ſhe ſhould be attack'd by a Neighbour who offer'd Friendſhip to her, and by a Prince who is a Vaſſal to the Crown of Bohemia, by his Poſſeſſion of certain Fiefs depending on that Kingdom. That the King of Pruſſia, in the Letters which he wrote upon this Occaſion to Foreign Courts, took God to witneſs that he had no Intention to hurt the Queen, or to do her any Prejudice; tho' on the other hand he endeavour'd to gain the Confidence of thoſe Courts at her Majeſty's Expence, by inſinuating to them that the Queen had entred into Engagements contrary to their Intereſts: That among other things it has been inſinuated at the Court of Great Britain, that her Majeſty had actually concluded an Alliance with the King of France; whilſt it was inſinuated at his Court, that the Queen was entred into Engagements with Great Britain and Holland to the Prejudice of the Intereſts of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty: That 'tis left to the Judgment of all the candid Part of the World to judge if it be the Cuſtom of civilized Nations, whether Chriſtians or not, to put their Pretenſions in force without firſt deſiring Satisfaction from the Power againſt whom they are form'd: That in fine, conſidering all that the Houſe of Brandenbourg may alledge, there is not a Prince in Germany but muſt be in pain for his own Dominions, whenever the King of Pruſſia ſhall be pleaſed to throw himſelf into them with a numerous Army, and imagine that the reviving of old Pretenſions is his ſufficient Warrant for ſo doing."

P. S. An Expreſs is arriv'd from Turky with the agreeable Advice, that the Regulation of the Limits betwixt this Court and the Porte had been executed to the mutual Satisfaction of both Empires.

Paris, April 3. N. S. Tho' ſeveral Reports have been current concerning an Engagement between the French and Engliſh Squadrons in America, 'tis certain that the Court has had no Advice of it, nor do we know of any Ship that has arriv'd at any of our Ports from America within this Fortnight. The laſt Letters we had from the Marquis d'Antin are dated the 18th of January laſt, when his Squadron was in the Road of St. Lewis at the Iſland of Vaches; but that he was preparing to put to Sea.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, March 30. Since my laſt came in his Majeſty's Sloop the Hound, Capt. Cooper, Convoy to the Store-ſhips bound to Liverpool, &c. the Duke of Cornwall, Cocart, from London. All the Ships bound to the Eaſtward remain as per laſt.

Plymouth, March 31. Since my laſt came in the ——, Admiral Balchen, from Spithead.

Poole, April 1. Sailed the Providence, Wills, for North Yarmouth; the John and Eliza, Wills, the Endeavour, Hening, the Two Siſters, Nicklaſs, the Morning Star, ——, the Prince George, Stainsmore, and the Deſire, Roſe, all for London. Wind N.

Dover, April 2. Came in the White Lyon, Jobſon, from Bayonne for Middleburgh. Sailed the Boſphorus, Rickards, for Turkey. Wind N. N. E.

Deal, April 2. Wind N. by E. Remain his Majeſty's Ships the Lenox and Tiger. Came down and ſailed thro', the Leathley, Harriſon, for South Carolina; and the Pike, Verchild, for Pool.

Graveſend, April 2. Paſs'd by the Duke of Kingſton, Merriton; and the Duke D'Humiere, Judgſon; both from Boulogne; and the Charming Molly, Powell, from Dunkirk.

Arriv'd at ſeveral Ports.

At Liverpool, the Six Brothers, Peters, from Oporto laſt from Dublin; the Cunliffe, Welch, from Gottenburgh; and the Shaw, Bird, from Antigua.

At Newcaſtle, the Vernon, Redmond, ' Came from ' Monſerrat January 29.

At Leghorn, the John, Maſſemberg, from Gottemburgh and Briſtol.

At Monſerrat, the James, Sherlock, and the Richmond, Rigby, from Liverpool,

At Nevis, the Judith, Martin, from London.

LONDON, April 4.

The Induſtry, Heylin, and the George, Tetball, from Cork, paſſed by Monſerrat for Jamaica, on the 20th of January.

On Tueſday Se'nnight, about 12 o'Clock at Night, a Fire broke out in the Out-houſes of Mrs. Douglas of Grendon, near Bozeate in Northamptonſhire, which in a few Hours conſum'd two Barns, a Stable with ſix Horſes and all their Harneſs, a Wheat Hovel, together with a conſiderable Quantity of Hay, Straw, Peaſe, Wood, and other Goods, to the Value of 155 l. and upwards.

On Wedneſday laſt John Knights, for Burglary in breaking into the Houſe of the Rev. Mr. Humfreys, and William Bell, for Horſe-ſtealing, were executed at Bury St. Edmund's, purſuant to their Sentence at the laſt Aſſizes there. And

This Day John Garnham and James Garnham, who were likewiſe condemn'd at the ſaid Aſſizes, together with John Albett for Burglary, are to be executed at Ipſwich.

On Tueſday next Money will be iſſued out at the Pay-Office at Whitehall, to pay off Six Months Off-Reckonings to his Majeſty's Forces, from December 25, 1739. to June 24, 1740.

And on the Monday following Six Months Clearings will be paid to the ſaid Time.

Laſt Thurſday Lawrence Holliday for Murder, Richard Allen, James Harriſon, Thomas Marlen, and Margaret Woods, for ſeveral Felonies and Burglaries, were executed at Eaſt Grinſtead in the County of Suſſex.

Yeſterday Morning died in Marlborough-ſtreet the Rev. Mr. Foreſter, M. A. Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton.

Laſt Thurſday Night the Corps of Sir Joſeph Edmunds Moore, of Berkhempſtead in Hertfordſhire, Bart. who lately died in Great Marlborough-ſtreet, was carried from thence and interr'd in great Funeral Pomp in St. Mary's Church in Aldermanbury.

Yeſterday General Whetham, who has been given over by his Phyſicians, was judged to be in a fair Way of Recovery.

Yeſterday Morning died Mr. Fenn, Senior Surgeon of St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

		Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London Bridge.	}	01 57	02 21

Bank Stock 141 3-4ths. India 156. South Sea 101 3-4ths to 5-8ths. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths. New ditto 110 to 1-8th. Three per Cent. 99 5-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 96 to 1-4th. Five per Cent. ditto 74 1-4th. Royal Aſſurance 90. London Aſſurance 11 1-8th. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 2 s. to 4 s. to 3 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 4 l. 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths. Million Bank 115. Equivalent 111 1-half.

Cuſtom-houſe, London, March 26, 1741.

For SALE,

By Order of the Honourable Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, &c.

ON Wedneſday the 8th and Thurday the 9th of April, 1741 at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon of the ſame Days, will be put up to Sale in the Long Room in the Cuſtom-houſe, London,

Several Parcels of Bohea and Green Tea, Coffee, Raw and Roaſted, Brandy, Rum Geneva, Cordial Waters, and Tobacco, clear of all Duties.

To be ſeen at the King's Warehouſe on Monday the 6th, and Tueſday the 7th of April, and in the Mornings before the Sale, between the Hours of Eight and Twelve in the Forenoon, and Three and Five in the Afternoon.

Where Catalogues will be delivered.

JOhn Stanton, Haberdaſher, having diſſolved the Partnerſhip with Mr. Walls, at the Three Crowns in Cheapſide at Lady-day laſt, is remov'd to the Sign of the Sun and Bell the Corner of Gutter-Lane in Cheapſide: At which Place he hopes to have the Favours of his Friends ſtill continued; which ſhall always be gratefully acknowledged, by their Obliged Humble Servant,

JOHN STANTON.

WHereas a Grey Roan Mare, 14 Hands high, 7 Years old next Graſs, her Head almoſt black, a bobb Tail that has been nickt and bends in the Middle, has a ſmall Rupture on her Navel, paces but very ſlow, trots high and rough, the Hair worn in the Girth-place almoſt to the Skin, was on Friday the 13th of March laſt hired by a Gentleman at the Old White Hart at Spalding in Lincolnſhire to go to Stamford and to return that Night or next, but upon the ſtricteſt Inquiry has not been heard of ſince; he was dreſt in a dark-colour'd Drab Riding coat, a Snuff-colour'd Coat, a Scarlet Camblet Waiſtcoat trim'd with Silver Lace, with Scarlet Breeches, and a Brown Spencer Wig, went by the Name of Sutton Chriſtopher Pearſon, ſaid he was born near Darlington in the Biſhoprick of Durham, appears to be about 30 Years of Age, and about ſix Foot high, long Viſage, and much pitted with the Small-pox: Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Mare, and give Notice to Stephen Bell Poſtmaſter in Spalding, ſo as ſhe may be had again, ſhall receive a Guinea Reward and reaſonable Charges.

This Day is Publiſh'd, (Pr. 1 s.)

THE Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green. As it is acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane.

By R. DODSLEY.

Printed for R. Dodſley in Pall-Mall, and ſold by T. Cooper in Paternoſter Row.

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By T. MORGAN, *M. D.*

Printed for T. Cox, at the Lamb under the Royal Exchange.

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Printed for Tho. Woodward, at the Half Moon between the Temple Gates in Fleet-ſtreet.

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With great Variety of Law Books, New or Second-Hand.

N. B. In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be Publiſhed, The Attorney's Practice in the Court of Common-Pleas. By the Author of the Practice of the King's-Bench.

From my Lodgings in Newgate, March

SInce my Misfortune of being Co in this Place, by Order of the Right Hon. the Lords, for printing the *Debates of the Houſe of Commons, in Nine Volumes Octavo*, the Publiſher of tion of a *Part only* of the Commons Debates, finding no Demand for them, and having nothing their recommendation, has thought fit to vent gainſt me and my Edition, to ſupport which Falſhoods, as well as the moſt malicious Inſinua been wanting, without any other Provocation rence given by the Publick to my Edition; but become a Perſon in my unhappy Situation World with a Paper-Controverſy upon this Head who has bid Adieu both to Truth and Decency, to refer the Curious to the Two Editions, for a C of the many notorious Falſhoods aſſerted at the long Advertiſement of the ſaid 3 vols and he concludes with deſiring, in his own Words, that would

Be *careful to obſerve,*

That the Nine Volumes contain both the U COMMONS Debates from the Year 1668, alſo *Proteſts*, and the Debates in the Parliament of the *Union*. And,

That the 3 vols. contain the Commons Debates *only*) from the Year 1714.

John To

From the Court of Requeſt, W March

THERE being a Sort of Adver Controverſy at preſent ſubſiſting between who have juſt ſet forth the *Proceedings in Parliament* ſition to each other; we have thought proper to Merits of the Caſe as follows.

The Edition in 9 Volumes was firſt publiſhed and, from the Time that the *Political State* and *Regiſters*, appeared, contains little more than found in them. Till which Period it conſiſts work and indigeſted Fragments; as for Example: *Ten* firſt Seſſions of the Second Parliament of K commonly call'd, *The Long*, or *Penſioner Parliament* only two Speeches, and a Conference between In the Eleventh theſe of the King and his Chan Addreſſes, and a Speech of Lord Briſtol. In the thing. In the Thirteenth, an Examination of Bucks before the Houſe of Commons, and the the laſt relating to a Standing Army. In the King and Lord Keeper's Speeches; certain Proc Conteſt between the Two Houſes, in a Caſe of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eig tain Paſſages rather more ample. And in the ment of the ſame Reign, not one Word of the the Houſe of Commons, with Reſpect to an Engl their Order into the Corruption laid to the Charge Members of the Long Parliament. To all added, that this Edition reaches no lower than the and that the Price is no leſs than 45 s. Where gathered that, according to the looſe Manner in are printed, *Seven* Volumes more will be neceſ plete the Work to the End of the preſent Parliam

On the other hand, the Edition in Three Vol 18 s. begins with the Firſt Parliament of the la is continued with hiſtorical Connections down 1734. In which Space are contained all the mat that affect the preſent Times, and in particular riety of important Speeches not to be found in the which are added in the Margin, the Names of th and at the Foot of the Page, an Account of the beſtowed on each particular Member, together with uſeful Indexes; as well as an Appendix, contai remarkable Particulars, neceſſary for the clearing Paſſages in the Debates. We are further aſſur Tranſactions of the *Legiſlature* from the Reſto Death of the late Queen, reduced into Two Volu in the Preſs, which with a Supplement of about Tw more, would bid fair to form the compleateſt Syſtem Affairs, ever yet made publick.

N. B. The Hiſtory of and Proceedings in the Ho ns printed in Three Volumes, are ſold by Ro at the Ship without Temple Bar, and by moſt Town and Country.

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